

U. S. SEES PERIL IN NEW GERMAN REPRISAL RULES

Berlin Claims Right to
Confiscate Goods Bound
for Neutral Ports.

WASHINGTON WILL HASTEN PROTEST

Believes Imperial Order Means
Sinking of Vessels Carrying
Conditional Contraband.

Washington, April 22.—Press dispatches from Berlin announcing important amendments to the German prize rules were noted at the State Department today with some concern.

While officials will await the text of these amendments before making any statement for publication, apprehension is expressed privately that if the new rules are correctly outlined in the dispatches they mark a notable advance by Germany toward the absolute exclusion of neutral commerce from the high seas. This comes, it is pointed out, just at the moment when all of the neutral powers have been bringing pressure to bear upon the allied powers to abate the severity of the blockade rules and prize laws embodied in the recent British Orders in Council.

The amendments to the prize rules governing the operations of the German navy, signed by Emperor William and Admiral von Tirpitz, as published in the "Reichsanzeiger" of Berlin and transmitted in unofficial dispatches to the United States, have been designed, it is believed, to give Germany a right of reprisal for the decision made by England and her allies contravening the Declaration of London of February 26, 1909.

Under the new order, field glasses,

nautical instruments, pig lead, aeroplanes, coal and coke are made absolute contraband. Several other commodities are added to the list of conditional contraband, including wool, rubber, iron and several other ores. The regulation prescribes that these articles shall be assumed conditional contraband destined for the enemy if conditional contraband to a person whose name does not appear in the ship's papers or to a person in the enemy's territory. In such a case it is provided that a ship shall be liable to capture even if bound for a neutral port.

The German naval order, according to the dispatch, directs also that conditional contraband may be confiscated without regard to the consignee when a ship is destined for a neutral country from which the nations at war with Germany obtain articles of the kind in question.

Neutrals Face Difficulty.
Difficulty in maintaining the right of neutral nations to ship conditional contraband to other neutral powers is foreseen by Washington officials as a result of the adoption of the new rule. The same provision as that in the British Orders in Council regarding goods consigned "to order," over which there has been so much discussion.

The United States government has consistently held that this usual commercial process is perfectly legitimate, and that before goods consigned "to order" can be seized the neutral power must be able to prove that the goods are intended for the enemy's government.

Officials are even more concerned over the reported new German rule that a ship with conditional contraband bound for a neutral port shall be liable to capture and that the conditional contraband may be confiscated without regard to the consignee when the ship is destined for a neutral country from which the nations at war with Germany obtain conditional contraband articles.

Note Will Be Hastened.
Since submarines alone of the German naval craft are able now to navigate the open seas, it is supposed that enforcement of this rule would be accomplished by the assertion of right to destroy ships and cargo on the plea of inability to take them into port.

A reflection of the views of the American government on this subject is expressed in the note to be addressed to Germany in regard to the case of the American ship William F. Frye, which was sunk in the South Atlantic by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The State Department has for some time had under consideration the last German proposition to send the case before a prize court and to pay for the ship and cargo if the facts developed were those stated in the United States note of complaint.

Because a condition of the acceptance of this offer is recognition of the continued existence in full effect of the old treaty of trade and commerce between the United States and Prussia of 1828, the answer has been delayed in order to make sure that such an admission in regard to the treaty would not seriously injure the claims of the United States to reparation on other accounts. Extension of the prize rules probably will result in hastening the dispatch of the reply.

Britain-Holds Cargo of American Cotton

London, April 22.—The Danish steamer Southerner, from Charleston to Rotterdam with a load of cotton, has been detained at Falmouth pending negotiations by Great Britain for the purchase of the cotton on board.

The Southerner, owned by Walker, Armstrong & Co., of Savannah, sailed from Charleston for Rotterdam on the night of March 31. She had completed loading in record time to take advantage of the arrangement by which the British Order in Council was not to apply to cotton on ships that sailed before April 1. The Southerner, of 2,707 tons net registry, was formerly the British steamer Haifleur.

Great Britain has not yet decided to act on the suggestion to confiscate interned German and Austrian ships in retaliation for every British merchant ship sunk by German submarines. Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon. This attitude, he said, did not preclude reconsideration of the matter should circumstances demand it.

A German submarine to-day stopped a Dutch steamer outside of Gefle, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and examined her papers and cargo. From this incident the deduction is made here that Germany in this manner intends to keep a close watch on the traffic between Sweden and Finland.

ENGLISH WOMEN AID WAR MOTHERS

Committees to Deal with Problem of Many Illegitimate Children.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, April 22.—The first organized effort to deal with the urgent problem of unmarried mothers arising out of war conditions was made to-day when, under the auspices of the Women's Imperial Health Association, a meeting of representative women assembled to consider the best ways of dealing with the problem.

A committee was appointed "to consider how best the various problems arising from illegitimate childbirth can be investigated and dealt with." Countess Helmsley said:

"The present is no time for adhering to strict rules of conventionality. The actual problem we are obliged to face is that the next few months will see thousands of unmarried mothers bring children into the world. It is our duty to give these babies a chance.

The resolution to appoint the committee was supported by Dr. Florence Willey, one of the best known women doctors in London. Other resolutions passed were that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the public health committee; that the services of working women be invited, and that "it is in the highest interests of the state that bonds of mutual sympathy and affection between mother and child should be preserved."

HEALER FAILED TO CURE Yonkers Coroner Acts on Death of Tuberculosis Victim.

Coroner Dunn, of Yonkers, is investigating the death of Mrs. Anna Wendell, who died yesterday at her home, 10 Radford Street, after being treated by a Christian Science healer.

An autopsy disclosed that the woman died of tuberculosis. She had not been attended by a physician. Mrs. Wendell's husband was assistant treasurer of the New York Central Railroad. She was seventy years old.

MANY RED CROSS HOSPITALS

In the war zone have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, for use among the convalescent troops. Shaken into the shoes or dissolved in the foot-bath it gives refreshing rest and prevents the feet getting tired or foot sore. Drug and Department Stores Everywhere. Don't accept any substitute.

RUSSIANS FORCE AUSTRIANS BACK ABOVE PASSES

Attack on Invaders' Right
Fails as Czar's Troops
Move Westward.

GRAND DUKE'S LEFT WING ALSO STRUCK

Parallel Outflanking Movements
Made to Defend Hungary—
Battle Rages in Uzsook.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Petrograd, April 22.—The great Austro-German attack on the right flank of the Russian southern army is now being thrust back by the Russians. Recently the Austro-German troops had been attempting to make the winter positions of the River Dunajec, but the exchange of long range firing already has established the superiority of the Russians' big guns, which are now in the direction of New Sander, which is a point of crucial importance, with a strong bridge over the Dunajec besides being the junction of the railway system into Moravia.

Besides making the attack on the Russian right, which was begun when the forces of Austria had been thrown back from the principal summits of the Carpathian Mountains to the plains of Hungary, the Austro-Germans are now attempting to relieve the weakness of their position along the centre of the Carpathian front, namely, the Mezola-Lupkow region, by another outflanking movement, operating in the direction of Stry, which is trying to bend back the Russian left.

The results of these attempts have been officially announced in Petrograd. The tactics the Russian forces were to invite the enemy to advance by non-resistance. Not a shot was fired until the range was very close. The Russians then suddenly charged with bayonets, with the result that the Austrians were completely routed.

By these tactics the Russians near Polen captured an entire Austrian battalion, with its full complement of officers.

The Russian War Department to-day issued the following statement: "In the Carpathians during the day of April 20 and the night of April 21 the Austrians attempted to make attacks on our positions on Tolstoy and the Bukovina front the enemy's offensive was repulsed by our counter attacks at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, after suffering heavy losses, fell back on his positions."

Russians Beaten Back in Uzsook Pass Attack

Vienna, April 22 (via London).—The following official communication was issued to-night: "In Russian Poland and Western Galicia isolated artillery engagements are reported. On the Carpathian front fresh attacks against our positions on both sides of the Uzsook Pass were repulsed. In these attacks our troops were supported partly by our artillery and partly by counter attacks by our infantry, the enemy suffered heavy losses before our positions at the top of the pass, which was attacked several times. More than 400 Russian dead were left, while 1,200 Russians were captured."

On the other sectors of the Carpathian front and in Southern Galicia and Bukovina only local artillery engagements and skirmishes are reported.

FRANCE TO CARE FOR WAR ORPHANS

Paris, April 22.—It was decided to-day by the Cabinet that children made orphans by the war should be cared for and educated by the state.

A commission representing the several ministries concerned will be appointed to examine bills already introduced in Parliament.

WAS TIED TO BLAZING BED, WIFE CHARGES

Woman, in Hospital with Broken Thigh, Accuses Husband of Trying to Incinerate Her.

Charged with tying his wife to a bed, beating her and then setting the bed afire, Dominick Barletto, of 72 East 119th Street, was arrested last night and locked up in the East 126th Street police station. His wife is in a serious condition in the Harlem Hospital, with a fractured left thigh, bruises and burns on her hands and feet.

Supported by her fourteen-year-old daughter, Josephine, Mrs. Barletto jumped into the Harlem court yesterday and told her story to Magistrate Appleton. She said that she has been separated from her husband, but on Wednesday went to his home to visit her five children. She remained two days to take a car back for White Plains and remained all night.

She awoke at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, she said, to find her husband tying her to the bed. She said when he completed tying her he beat her with a stick until she was nearly unconscious, then set fire to the bed and ran out. Her daughter, Josephine, came in a few minutes later, put out the flames and cut the cords.

PARISIAN SOCIETY'S WAR LOSSES 1,500

Paris, April 22.—"Tout Paris," a social register of the French capital, just issued, contains the names of 1,500 Parisians killed on the battlefield up to February 25, 1915. Included in this number are the names of 20 generals, 367 other officers, 14 priests and 193 titled members of the aristocracy.

The register also gives the names of 200 society people in the "Tout Paris" of last year who are now classed as "undesirable." This list includes Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Germans' \$425,000,000 Held by Great Britain.

London, April 22.—The estimated value of German property in Great Britain now in the custody of the public trustee was given in the House of Commons this afternoon as about \$125,000,000, by Russell Rea, representing the Board of Trade. He made the statement in response to a question from Lord Charles Beresford, whom he assured that "these German assets will be available for such disposal as seems proper on the conclusion of peace."

Lord Beresford had suggested that Englishmen owning property in Germany should be recompensed from this fund, and that \$5,000 daily should be confiscated for every British officer subjected to ill treatment while a prisoner in Germany.

FRENCH BRIDGE TRENCHES ON RUN

Pass Over Network of
Lines in Ailly Woods to
Attack Germans in Rear.

Paris, April 22.—An official eyewitness, describing the operations by which the French are menacing the German positions in the wedge of St. Mihiel, said:

"All the Ailly Woods, which constituted a strong support for the German wide-spiked barriers, about 6 feet tall, surrounded by barbed wire entanglements impervious to tools.

"At certain points the Germans had constructed, in front of moats 12 yards wide, spiked barriers, about 6 feet tall, surrounded by barbed wire entanglements impervious to tools.

"A concentration of artillery fire opened large breaches in this defense. Parapets were being crashed to the ground and dismembered bodies were blown into the air above the clouds of smoke. The earth was strewn with overturned trees and branches.

"After five hours' intense fire five mines were laid under a parapet adjacent to the principal fort holding the position, exploded, annihilating the garrison and spreading panic in the trenches.

"An attack with fixed bayonets then began in three lines, preceded by a detachment with hand grenades. Engineers followed with little bridges, prepared in advance, to facilitate the passage over the network of trenches. The order had been given not to stop in any trench, but to pass over and take the enemy in the rear.

"Three lines of trenches were thus cleared of the Germans. Those who sought refuge in a small trench shelter, perished from suffocation through the collapse of the entire earthworks.

"Our attack was renewed on April 6, and developed into a furious hand-to-hand struggle with grenades and cold steel in the narrow lines of trenches. The enemy opposed such resistance that the order was given to dig in, and to hold the ground that had been gained. This was done by the enemy until the enemy was obliged to retire. We then held the three main line trenches of the Ailly Woods. The enemy's losses were heavy, the dead being piled in the trench.

"Of the Ailly Woods there remained nothing but a few huddled trunks, and not an inch of ground in it that had not been trampled by explosives. In the strange chaos stones, corpses and a debris of limbs lay mingled.

"At 5:30 o'clock on April 8 an intensive bombardment by the enemy was begun. In twenty minutes upon the corner of the woods, over a front 250 to 400 yards deep, 20,000 shells were fired. They included all calibers, from four to eight inch. The entire hill disappeared in a cloud of smoke. All communications were cut. When the fire ceased many men were mentally deranged and had to be removed, requiring several days for recovery.

"On the 10th the enemy's attacks gained up the balance of the position in the Ailly Woods.

"Six German companies, besides the garrison of the fort, were annihilated in these engagements."

7,000,000 POLES NEAR STARVATION

Jews Suffer Most Severely, Because of Prejudice, London Philanthropist Says.

London, April 22.—Seven million Poles, of whom two million are Jews, are in dire need of food. This statement was made to-day by Hermann Landau, a prominent Jewish philanthropist of London.

"Of these sufferers 5,000,000 are east of the Vistula River and 1,500,000 west," Mr. Landau said. "The Jews are even poorer than the Gentiles, because of the boycott against the Jews in parts of Poland before the beginning of the war.

"Political and religious prejudice against the Jews also renders their condition worse than that of the Catholics. In parts of Poland evacuated by the Germans many Jews are living on potato peelings and garbage left by the army. The Catholic population has been able to flee beyond Warsaw in much larger numbers than the Jews.

"The citizens' committee at Warsaw is the only large agency for affording relief for refugees. Although the membership of this committee consists of four Jews and six Gentiles, it has been impossible to employ workers who would deal fairly with the Jews. Consequently another committee has been organized, under the chairmanship of Baron Ginzburg, to administer relief with regard to religious bias.

"Where relief is provided for the Poles the daily allowance to each person is only an amount equivalent to four cents, which is barely enough to keep the body warm in the winter when prices are high. It is difficult to obtain food at any price.

"The Russian government has been considerate in its treatment of Jews in the territories of Poland occupied by Russian troops, but the Jews are suffering greatly from persecution in the portion of Galicia which Austria still holds, as Austria suspects all Poles of disloyalty."

generally interpreted as meaning that the hours of sale for public housing would be considerably curtailed throughout the country, and not merely in the areas where munitions of war are manufactured.

TURKS ROUTED AT SHAIBA

Commander Reported to Have
Committed Suicide.

London, April 22.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"The latest telegrams from the Persian Gulf show that the defeat of the Turks at Shaiba was even more complete than had been hoped. Not only have they abandoned their motor cars and gun and ammunition wagons, but independent reports show that there are persistent rumors of the suicide of Sulaiman Askeri, the Turkish commander in chief.

"It is estimated that the enemy's casualties from the 12th to the 15th of April reached 6,000. The Turks in this direction are now all north of Khamseh, which is more than ninety miles from Basra."

BRITISH RECRUITS POUR IN

Response of Country to War
Call Praised in Commons.

London, April 22.—"The recruiting results of the last few months have been most satisfactory and gratifying," was the statement delivered in the House of Commons this afternoon from War Secretary Kitchener by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office. "Months ago the stream of new men has been maintained with amazing regularity," Mr. Tennant said, "and when the time comes to call for still more men I am confident the nation will respond with the same readiness, despatch and promptness as it has responded in the past."

Mr. Tennant laid particular stress on the importance Lord Kitchener attached to a limitless supply of artillery ammunition.

NEW VPRES BATTLE OVER WIDE FRONT

Germans Press Attack on
Hill 60—French Advance
on Alsace.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, April 22.—Their violent counter attacks against the low ridge known as Hill 60 were again continued by the Germans in force Wednesday night, and are still being pressed, but the battle is now by no means confined to this single spot. A second battle of Ypres is in progress on a front now beginning to extend on both wings. The Germans have made one strong outflanking movement from the south of the ridge, and to the north of Ypres itself has been bombarded more violently than at any time during the war.

The French have made another substantial advance eastward in Alsace, and have driven the Germans from two menacing lines of trenches in the forest of Apremont, near St. Mihiel, according to the following official report issued to-night by the War Office:

"Near Langemack, to the north of Ypres, the British have repulsed two attacks. At Hill 60, near Zwarteleen, isolated trench fighting has been going on since the beginning of the week. The enemy's losses are higher than the figures indicated yesterday.

"Near St. Mihiel, in the forest of Apremont, we carried by assault two successive lines of trenches at a place called the 'Cow's Head,' which formed in our positions a salient that seriously embarrassed us. A very large number of German dead were left on the ground. We took fifty prisoners.

"In Alsace we have continued to make progress on both banks of the Fecht. To the north we hold the confluence of the Fecht and the left bank affluent, the Wurmsa; to the south we have reached Schinnsloch, thus gaining ground toward the east in the direction of Metzler."

SUIT REVEALS NEW SPECIES OF ALIMONY

It's the Insurance Policy Kind—
Discoverer, Rich Importer's
Wife, Demands \$65,000.

It is a wise wife who knows where her alimony is coming from. Such is the opinion of Mrs. Isabelle Brulout, wife of Jules Brulout, of 499 Riverside Drive, a film importer, with a fortune reckoned at the millions.

Mrs. Brulout, who entered into a separation agreement with her husband about a year ago, began a novel proceeding in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel the "movie" importer to take out \$65,000 worth of life insurance. She and her three children believe they may have need of it in the future.

According to the agreement, signed when Mrs. Brulout and her husband, who also maintained a home at 34 Bois de Boulogne, Paris, separated, Mr. Brulout was to pay his wife \$20,000 a year for the support of herself and their children. It is alleged that he then agreed to take out the \$65,000 life insurance policy for them.

Papers filed by Louis Stecker, attorney for Mrs. Brulout, show that the husband was sued about six months ago by Mrs. Julia Smith for injuries sustained when she was struck by the film importer's automobile. They also allege that Miss Dorothy Gibson, who is studying opera singing, was driving the Brulout car when the accident occurred. Miss Gibson declared she was unaware of the existence of a Mrs. Brulout, and Mr. Brulout calmly announced in court yesterday that he would marry Miss Gibson if he got a divorce.

Justice Giegeher heard the petition to compel Brulout to insure his life for \$65,000, and reserved decision.

TARS WILL GET LEAVE

Hamburg-American Line Got
No Orders to Stop Vacations.

Julius Meyer, resident director of the Hamburg-American Line, emphatically denied last night a report from Washington that orders had been issued to employees of the company's liners tied up in Hoboken not to request furloughs or vacations after June 1.

Captain Jaheke, pier superintendent, insisted that he had not received any such instructions.

"The fact of the matter is that we are anxious to help our men to get vacations," he said. "The rumor that we are getting ready for some mysterious activity after June 1 is too silly to merit a comment. No man can foretell what the changes will be in the war situation within the next thirty days."

SUNDAY THREATENS TO BENCH CLERGY

Warns Them They'll Have
to Move Lively to Aid
Hesitating Trail Hitters.

WINS ALMOST 300 AT NIGHT SERVICE

Asks for \$4,700 by To-morrow
to Make Up \$23,000 Which
Campaign Has Cost.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Paterston, N. J., April 22.—Billy Sunday put it up straight to the preachers to-night. While he was calling for trail hitters, many of the clergymen remained on their benches.

"Why don't you get out and work in the crowd?" he megaphoned through his hands. "I'll declare those seats vacant if you don't get out and hustle."

The converts came up rather slowly at first. Sunday pleaded earnestly with the people from the time he began prayer. "Say, Jesus, I've tried awful hard to make it plain to 'em."

He begged the girls from the Passaic Business Women's Association to come forward and shake his hand. He entreated the employees of the New York Telephone Company. He even stepped out with his quick, catlike walk to the end of the press table.

"Do something for Jesus," he cried. And just at that moment Roddy started his choir off into that electric hymn, "Jesus, I Am Coming Home To-day."

The converts began coming faster. That hymn always gets them. Two less than 300 persons shook Sunday's hand before he closed down the trap door of his pit and stood up to pray his thanks.

There was no trail hitting in the afternoon. Sunday evidently learned by the lesson of yesterday, when but ten persons responded, that the time is not ripe to make his plea for converts at the day meetings.

At the first meeting he had his crowd laughing, especially when he said: "There were some fellows down at the Court House yesterday taking out their naturalization papers. When they asked 'em, 'Who's the Mayor of Paterston?' they said, 'Billy Sunday.'"

As the laugh died down, Sunday grinned and said: "Well, you might have worse ones."

At the evening meeting he came flatly out and showed his hearers the reason he flares up every little while. He was irritated when a woman got up and went out; he sat down petulantly and waited nervously until the bustle was over and the audience turned to him again.

"I wasn't born with an appetite for drink, but I was born with a disposition to lose my temper now and then," he said.

During his sermon he said: "The devil's more orthodox than some preachers I know. I've got more respect for him, because he believes Jesus Christ is the Son of God and the Bible is the word of God. And some of them don't."

The collections were \$389.98 and \$450.16, the "thank offering" yielding \$1,204.14 for the cause. Thus far \$15,236.73 has been collected toward the campaign expense, which is said to be nearer \$23,000 than \$22,000, as first announced. Sunday wishes to make up the other \$4,700 to-day and to-morrow if he can.

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ENGLISH CLERGY IN DOUBT OF BILLY

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, April 22.—The attitude of the English clergy toward Billy Sunday and that famous American evangelist's methods is apparently one of skepticism. If he can be induced to join the movement to make Great Britain dry and to accomplish material good, he'll be welcomed enthusiastically. But that little word always creeps in.

The Rev. Dr. Reginald John Campbell, who has been pastor of the City Temple since 1902, and looks back on thirteen years of successful religious work, takes this view. In an interview with The Tribune correspondent to-day he said:

"Speaking generally, I deprecate sensationalism in churches. At the same time I am prepared to support any good man in a good work. The point regarding revivals is whether the results achieved actually last. It is easy to bring water to the boiling point, but it is not easy to keep it boiling. It is possible for it to cool quickly. Nevertheless, if Sunday could effect material good here I am certain that we would all welcome him."

Dr. Campbell further explained his attitude by his comments on one of the most striking features of present day London life—the number of services held in churches in the business quarter during the luncheon hour. He does not agree with pastors of some other churches that the big increase of at-

tendance among business men is due to a great war-driven religious revival. He refuses to see anything sensational in it.

"I don't think it is due so much to a revival as to the fact that the clergy of the city are awakening to the knowledge that these services are much needed and really wanted. The war has merely intensified the necessity for them."

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

6th Ave. at 20th St. 381-5th Ave.

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